propriation bill was reported with sundry amend-House bill prohibiting obscene importations, &c., was passed. Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post Office, reported bill, with amendments, for

carrying the mails between Valparaiso and Panama. A resolution submitted by Mr. Wilson was adopted, calling for correspondence between the President and Governor Geary.

A resolution in regard to the pay to be al-lowed General Scott, with his new title of Lieutenant General, led to a protracted discussion, which was interrupted by the special order. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the deficiency bill of the House, to supply deficiencies in the current and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1858.

Among the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, was one to strike out the appropriation of \$185,000 for books which had been purchased by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the orders of that body, for the use of the members.

Mr. Collamer moved to amend by striking out the appropriation, and inserting in lieu thereof an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to indemnify the Clerk for what may have been paid out by him in the purchase of books under the resolution of the House of July 7, 1856, provided that the accounts of the Clerk shall be submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury, and he shall be allowed for the sum which shall be legally proven to have been expended in the purchase of said books; and all books now on hand, and which may not have been so distributed, shall be deposited in the Library of Congress, for the use of the United States; and also providing that any member or members who may have re-ceived any part of the said books shall account for the same at the cost price paid by the Clerk, and shall pay for the same, unless the

books shall be returned.

The amendment of Mr. Collamer having been agreed to, the bill, after undergoing further amendments, was reported to the Senate, the amendments concurred in, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Evening Session.

A committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate on the Post Office appropriation bill, and also a committee of conference on the tariff bill.

The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and the amendment appropriating twelve thou sand dollars for a mission to Persia was agreed

to, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green. Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toucey, Weller, Wilson, Wright, and Yulee-25. NAVS-Messrs. Adams, Bell of N. Hampshire,

Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Butler, Collamer, Durkee, Fish, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Mallory, Nourse, Pugh, Slidell, Thomp-son of Kentucky, Toombs, Trumbull, and

Mr. Brown moved to amend the eighth amendment by inserting his bill, making it the duty of the several heads of Departments to apportion their clerks among the States of the Union, according to representation in the House of Representatives, giving to each of the Territo-ries and to the District of Columbia the number due to one Representative. Rejected by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Bright, Brown, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pugh, Reed, Rusk, Thompson of Kentucky, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, and Yulee-19. NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bell of N. Hampshire,

Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Butler, Cass. Clay, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Hunter, Mason, Nourse, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Wilson, and Wright-27.

oill was reported to the Senate. It was now after eleven o'clock, and severs motions to adjourn were resisted, when Mr. Stuart, with a view to ascertain whether there was a quorum present, moved that the Senate adjourn, and asked the yeas and nays on the motion; which were ordered, and the

vote stood as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire,
Benjamin, Brodhead, Clay, Fitch, Foster, Houston, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, and NAYS-Messrs. Biggs, Crittenden, Douglas.

Fitzbatrick, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Wade, Weller, and Wil-The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate having insisted upon its amend ments to the Indian appropriation bill disagreed to by the House, and requested a committee of On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the

House insisted on its disagreement to said amendments, and granted the conference re The House proceeded to consider the follow-

ing resolutions, reported by the select committee to investigate alleged corrupt combinations

Resolved, That Francis S. Edwards, a mem ber of this House from the State of New York, did, on the 23d day of December last, attempt

and conscience, on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for tories and in the District of Columbia." Resolved, That the said Francis S. Edwards

be and he is hereby expelled from this House.

Mr. Edwards remarked, that since he had been a member of the House, he could say honestly, and with a clear conscience, that he had never given any vote upon any measure or upon any bill that had not received the convictions of his judgment and his heart. No pecuniary nor selfish considerations had ever entered into his mind to make up his judgment. He had become satisfied, however, from the several votes that had been indicated on similar resolutions, that, although friends upon every side of the House, without distinction of party, sympathized with him in the embarrassing position he was forced to assume, and wished that the resolutions were of a different character, yet, from the course of circum-stances, and the sentiments of their own immediate locality, they felt constrained to vote in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, and perhaps in some instances contrary to the dictates of their better judgment.
To relieve all such kind friends—and he knew there were many such—he had determined upon resigning his seat. He had already communicated th efact to the Governer of the State of New York, his resignation to take effect whenever he should announce it upon the floor of the House, which he now did.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsyvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to. The question was then stated to be on th

resolution, appended to the general report of the committee : Resolved, That James W. Simonton be expelled from the floor of the House as a re-

Mr. Sage, of New York, moved to include in the resolution the name of F. F. C. Triplett, who also had access to the floor of the House as a reporter.

Mr. Kelsey demanded the previous question.
And the resolution as amended was agreed

The question was stated to be on the bill to

protect the people against corrupt and secret influences in matters of legislation, reported by the select committee. The question being on the third reading of

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, moved that it be laid on the table. Disagreed to, and the bill was read a third

time; and the question being on its passage— Mr. Quitman again moved that it be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail-year 81. navs 96.

The bill was then passed-yeas 104, navs

Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote just taken. He wished to know if gentlemen really intended to put a man in the penitentiary who advocated the passage of a bill by means of the public press or by using free speech among his neighbors? Such a bill had never been heard of either in a free or in a despotic country, and should it pass, the people would laugh it to utter scorn.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the army bill, the question being on the amendment of concurring in the amendment, to receive the "Hermitage," on certain conditions. It

the bill proposed to punish any man ho should exercise a right that was secured to every citizen by the Constitution—the right to influence the legislation of Congress both as to public and private bills. Any man, he hele had the The bill was then passed. right to come to this city and addre s proper arguments and proper reasons to ever member, and it was his duty to do so, if he cought he

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, replied to the object tions urged against the bill, stating that the committee had recommended it to se House as a measure that would tend to 1 medy the evils which had induced the House t. order the late investigation. He moved to by the mo-tion to reconsider on the table.

The motion was not agreed to yeas 56, navs 123.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed The motion to reconsider was to a agreed to; and the bill was laid on the table.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to suspend the rules to enable him to submit the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole louse on the state of the Union be discharged rom the further consideration of the bill of the House to continue the improvement of the Cape lear river, North Carolina, and that the House proceed to its consideration; and that when so under consideration it shall be is order to bmit an amendment thereto, embracing similar appropriations for various other rivers and

The question was taken, and the motion to uspend the rules was agreed to-yeas 124,

Mr. Washburne then submitted his resolution, and, the question being taken, it was disagreed to by the following vote, two-thirds not ting in favor thereof: YEAS—Messrs. Akers, Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billing-

hurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins. Covode, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, Denver, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dunn, Darfee, Edie, Emrie, Eastis, Flagler, Florence, Galloway, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelly, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knox, Mace, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Paine, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Sapp, cott, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Stranahan, Cappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, vson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Wells, Williams, Winslow, Woodruff, and Woodworth-106.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Barclay, Bennett of liss., Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb f Ala., Craige, Crawford, Day, Dowdell, Edundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Maine, Garnett, Goode, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Illinois, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Knowlton, Lumpkin, H. Marshall of Ky. Mar-shall of Ill., McMullin, McQueen, Miller, Millson, Oliver, of New York, Orr, Packer, Perry, ike, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Ruffin, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Alabama, Spinner, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wheeler, Wood, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennessee-65.

Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, moved to reconsider he vote just taken; which motion was agreed o-yeas 105, nays 50.

The question recurring on the adoption of

oting in the affirmative. to consider the bill of the Senate for the relief of Donn Piatt, and it was read a third time and

passed-yeas 102, nays 49.

A committee of conference was appointed on the tariff On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the of the Senate to the Post Office appropriation bill, when one of the said amendments was concurred in, and the others non-concurred in. on the ground that they proposed independent egislation in an appropriation bill. And then, at a quarter past six o'clock, the

Monday, March 2, 1857.

House adjourned-yeas 81, nays 75.

SENATE. The credentials of the Hon, James R. Doottle, elected a Senator by the Legislature of ext, were read and filed.

Mr. Cass presented the credentials of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Indiana for six years from the 4th of March, 1857; which ere read and filed.

Mr. Cass presented a preamble and joint res olution of the Legislature of Michigan respecting Slavery in the Territories-the resolution as

" Be it resolved, dec., That, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Michigan, we respectfully demand of our Senators and earnestly ask of our Representatives to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this in Congress to resist to the utmost the admis-House from the State of North Carolina, to sion of any more slave States in the Union, and vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment to use their best exertions to secure the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, the

Mr. Cass read extracts from speeches made by him in 1850 and 1854. Consideration of the subject postponed until the 10th inst.

On motion by Mr. Stuart, Resolved, (the House of Representatives con curring herein.) That the 16th and 17th joint rule of the two Houses be suspended for the esidue of present session.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Ju diciary, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate to inquire into the report in rela tion to the proper construction of the act of August, 1856, submitted a report, which was rdered to be printed.

[The report was understood to express th opinion that in all cases where a member is elected after the first day of the first regular session of Congress, his compensation is not to commence until the time of his election, and to be computed at the rate prescribed by law until the end of his term.]

The report from the Committee on the Indiciary in relation to the contested seat of Mr. Ritch was taken up, and, after a speech from Mr. Trumbull against the report, and a reply from Mr. Fitch. On motion by Mr. Weller, the report was laid

Reports on the Indian and Post Office appropriation bills, from the committee of conference,

were read and agreed to. The bill from the House of Representative to provide for the deposit of the surplus in the Treasury of the United States with the several

States, was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution, relating to the compensation of Chaplains to Congress; which was read a third time, and

This resolution gives the Chaplains \$750 pe

bill making appropriation for the civil and judicial expenses of the Government; which, fter having been amended, was reported to The amendments were concurred in, and the ill read a third time, and passed.

The bill making appropriation for the sup-port of the army was taken up, and discussed the hour of recess, and amended in numerous particulars. Among others, Mr. Jones offered an amendment, authorizing the Government to receive the "Hermitage" proffered by the Legislature of Tennessee to the Governnent on certain conditions.

Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 20.
Mr. Toombs moved to amend the bill, by adding the House joint resolution in relation to the pay of Lieutenant General Scott, as an additional section. The hour for taking a recess having arrived.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, contraded that was decided in the negative-year 24, nays 30 The next que tion was the amendment, to add the joint resolution of the House in rela

Mr. Hunter, from the committee of conference on the part of the Senate on the disagreein votes of the two Houses on the bill to reduce could thereby promote public policy r private the duty on imports and for other purposes abmitted a report, which was agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the considera tion of the bill laking appropriation for the naval service, and, after the adoption of sev-eral amendments, adjourned at one o'clock A.M.

HOUSE. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, with an amend-ment, House bill to provide for the deposit of the surplus in the Treasury of the United States with the several States, and for other purposes and demanded the previous question. Several attempts were made to lay on th

table, but at last it was read a third time, and passed—yeas 119, nays 79.

Mr. Howard, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted report; which has agreed to. The bill

Mr. Kennett moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill making an appropria tion for the remeval of impediments to the nav igation of the Mississippi river by contract-

veas 109, navs 5. The House than proceeded to consider the said bill; when he bill was read a third time, and passed—year 105, nays 68.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee

of Ways and Means, submitted a report on the bill, recommending that they be non-concurred in, in order that they might be referred to ommittee of conference. The said committee was appointed. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, submitted a report

from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill reducing the duty on imports and for other pur Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then proceeded to explain the report, premising that this question should be withdrawn from the politics of the time; and that, however objectionable to the recommendations just read, it should be borne

in mind that they had been unanimously agreed to by the members of the two bodies composing the committee of conference. It was not such a bill as suited him, and he was authorized to say that there was no one member of the committee who was entirely satisfied with its pro Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, visions; but concessions were made, as they Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Ill., must necessarily be, in order to carry any measure. He then explained that the one hundred per

cent. schedule, and so much of the old forty per cent. schedule as was not reduced to the lower schedules or placed on the free list, were brought down to thirty per cent. The forty per cent. schedule, neluding all spices and articles not produced if this country, and which entered into general consumption, were either placed on the free list, or brought down to the four per cent. schedule. Many articles were dropped from the thirty per cent, and placed on the ower schedules; and so with regard to intermediate schedules between C and I. The House yielded to the amendment of the Senate which proposed a reduction of the higher schedules to thirty per cent., and in the compromise had procured substantially their free list, conceding some immaterial points in that

The other # hedules were reduced twenty The question recurring on the adoption of per cent. The remainder of the old thirty per the resolution, it was put, and decided in the cent. schedule has brought down to twenty four negative-yeas 113, nays 60-two-thirds not per cent. The twenty-five per cent. schedule was brought de wn to nineteen; the twenty per On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, under a cent. to fifteen the fifteen to twelve; the ten which had not been placed on the free list was brought down o four per cent.

The commit se had treated iron, sugar, hemp, and lead, on the principle of equality, reducing each one alike. He believed that the iron in terest might well afford a reduction of duty House proceeded to consider the amendments in order to have stability and permanency, and to have the question withdrawn from party politics, and priced on a firm and stable basis. He was perfectly willing to trust the bill to the House and the country, and therefore demand-

ed the previou question.

The Tariff b ing under consideration— Mr. Campbe l, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report be laid on the table. Disagreed toyeas 69, nays "26.

Mr. Purviat ee, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adj urn—yeas 33, nays 160.

Mr. Robisol, of Pennsylvania, moved that there be a call f the House-yeas 29, nays 152. Mr. Todd, c Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjour. Decided in the negative. The questio : was taken on the report of the committee of c inference, and it was agreed to-

yeas 124, nays 71.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took uf the bill making appropriations for the legisls ive, executive, and judicial expenses of Gov rnment, and proceeded to consider the amer dments of the Senate thereto. All of the amendments, with a very few ex eptions, were non-concurred in; among them, that appropristing twenty thousand dollars for compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative A sembly of Kansas, and of offi-

cers, clerks, #1d contingent expenses of said A committe of conference was then asked. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the army appropriation bill, and a committee o conference was requested of the

The House proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate mi ting a grant of land to the Territory of Minn sota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and it was read a second and third

time and pass d-yeas 87, nays 60. And then, at two o'clock, A. M., the Hous adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3, 1857. SENATE. Mr. Geyer presented the credentials of Hon. Trusten Polk, Senator of Missouri, for six years

from the 4th of March.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That the printing ordered during
the ensuing stecial session of the Senate shall executed by the printer to the Senate for the present Congress.

The bill fro a the House of Representative making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and fudicial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1858, was returned from the House with certain amend nents of the Senate, and a committee of con

erence was ar pointed. The Senath then proceeded to consider the bill making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June 1858.

A very large number of amendments were

offered to this bill, the great majority of which were agreed to, among which were the follow ing offered by Mr. Pratt: For continuing the improvement of North Capitol street, including a bridge over the rail-

road at D street north, to Massachusetts avenue. For repaying Pennsylvania avenue at the intersection of Seventh street, the width of said street, on the blan known as the "Belgin pave

For enclosing with a wooden fence and im proving the thiangular spaces formed by the intersection of New York and Massachusetts avegues and Tenth and Twelfth streets, \$1,500. For enclosing with iron railing and improving triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth

treets, \$16,2:9. Mr. Mason offered an amendment for repair of the Long Bridge over the Potomac river at Washington. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 35.

Mr. Bayard offered an amendment, making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dol-lars for the dome of the Capitol; which was

Mr. Bayard also offered an amendment of one million of dollars for continuing the Washington aqueduct, which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brod-head, Brown, Butler, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas.

reeing votes of the two Houses on the defi-NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Biggs, Harlan, Pugh, Reid, and Wade—6.
Mr. Bayard then moved, as an amendment

Public Buildings, to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend the amendment, which in effect was greatly to enlarge the area to be taken in. Adopted. Evening Session.

The Senate was engaged from half-past si ntil near tweive o'clock, meridian, of the 4th March, in discussing the numerous amendmen offered to the bill making appropriation for the civil and miscellaneous expenses of Govern-ment, and receiving reports of committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the several appropriation bills.

During intervals of the session, numerous House bills of a private character were dis

Resolutions of thanks were unanimousl adopted for the very able and impartial man-ner in which the chair had been filled by Sen ators Bright and Mason, during the present se sion of Congress.

At five o'clock, A. M., the Senate took a re ess until nine o'clock, at which hour it again assembled, and received and agreed to various eports made from the committees of confere on the disagreeing votes of the two branches and continued in session until a few minute before 12, meridian.

The President pro tem. then administered the oath to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge Vice President of the United States, and I ook the chair as President of the Senate. Mr. Breckinridge returned his acknowled nents in a brief speech, after which the Senate adjourned to one o'clock.

At one o'clock the Senate met, and, after the arrival of the President of the United States proceeded with him to the east portico of the Capitol, where, after having delivered his in-augural address before the countless thousands assembled to greet him, the Senate retired to its chamber and adjourned until 12 o'clock to HOUSE

Mr. Mace, of Indiana, from the committee of onference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, sub-mitted a report thereon; which, after explanation, was agreed to-yeas 95, nays 44.

So the bill passed. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the naval appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, when Mr. C. moved that all the said amendments be non-concurred in, and that a committee of conference be asked on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Granger, of New York,

nder a suspension of the rules, the House took up the resolution of the Senate relating to the ompensation of chaplains to Congress; and it was read three times and passed. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the pay of the cadets at West Point Academy from twenty-six to thirty dollars per month; which was read three times, and passed. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the fortification bill, returned

from the Senate with ten amendments; when all the said amendments were concurred in. So the bill is passed. Mr. Simmons, of New York, from the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, submitted a report on the subject of the compensation of members

following resolution:

Resolved, That in making up the accounts House for the 34th Congress, the Sergeant atarms be directed to compute their salaries from the day upon which their predecessors respectively ceased to be members, either by death, resignation, or by a vote of this House, and cent. I that the Speaker issue his certificate in accordance with this construction of the act. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, from th

committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, submitted a report thereon, recommending that the House concur in various amendments of the Senate, and that the latter body recede from sundry amendments, and stating that the committee had been unable to agree on the amend ment of the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the Legislature of Kansas. The report was agreed to-yeas 96, nays 68.

The question recurring on the only point of difference between the two Houses on the billviz: the amendment making an appropriation for the Kansas Legislatureor the Kansas Legislature—
Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved that of their admission." the House insist on its disagreement to the

said amendment. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to said amendment; which motion was disagreed toveas 85, navs 86. The question recurring on the motion to in-

sist, it was put, and decided in the affirmativeyeas 85, nays 83. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army appropriation bill, submitted a report thereon; which was

agreed to. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, House further insisted on its disagreements to the amendments of the Senate to the deficiency bill, and granted the conference requested by

On motion of Mr. Mace, of Indiana, the House took up the post route bill, and concur-

red in the amendments of the Senate thereto. So the bill is passed. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a report thereon, which, among other things, increased the number of seamen from 7,500 to 8,500, and appropriated one million of dollars, for the construction of five sloops of war, to be fitted with screw properses.

The report was agreed to-yeas 90, nays 73. So the bill is passed. Our report closed last night with the adoption of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill—yeas 90, nays 73. So that the bill thus passed.

Mr. Caskie, of Virginia, moved to take up Senate bill in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain rimes against the United States. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year snding June 30, 1858, and non concurred in the one hundred and three amend-

nents of the Senate thereto, and asked a comiency appropriation bill, stating that the comnittee had been unable to agree. He moved that the House further insist on its disagree-ment to the amendments of the Senate, and ask

another committee of conference. Agreed to-yeas 82, nays 68. votes of the two Houses on the bill making ap propriations for the executive, legislative, and judicial expenses of the Government, had been should the agitation continue, it may eventual adhere to its disagreement to the question in dispute, viz: the amendment of the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for mileage and compensa-tion of the members, officers, &c., of the Legis-

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment; which motion was decided in the negative, by the casting vote of the Speakeryeas 75, nays 75.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Morrill, it was put, and decided in the nega-

tive—yeas 71, nays 72.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, then renewed the greement to the amendment. Pending which, Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered. Decided in the negative. So the bill is passed.

Morning Session.

mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and to ask a third conmence; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee

of contrence on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1858, submitted a report on the one hundred and three amend-ments of the Senate to the said bill, remarking that, were he to enter upon an explanation of hem, it would consume the remaining hours o the session. He moved the previous question The previous question was seconded, and under the operation thereof the report of the

37, nays 67. So the bill is passed. On motion of Mr. Tyson, of Pennsylvania the resolution for the purchase of Dr. Kane' forthcoming work on Arctic explorations, and for the presentation of medals to Dr. Kane, his officers, and men, was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate thereto concurred in. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, (Mr. Haven of New York, in the chair,) offered the follow

committee of conference was agreed to-yeas

ing resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., for the able, impartial, and dignified manner, in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the present Congress. The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 119,

DAVE 35. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the defiency bill. He stated that the report had been unanimously adopted by the Senate, and that it gave certain books to the new members, with a proviso that they should be deposited in a public library in each district. The report was agreed to. So the bill

rassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived,) then moved that the House adjourn without day.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the Inaugural Address delivered yesterday by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN on his installation as Presi dent of the United States for the ensuing four

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my abiliy, preserve, protect, and defend the Constituon of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve r free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my electhe inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election. I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, elected to fill vacancies, accompanied by the and to live in the grateful memory of my coun

We have recently passed through a Presif members elected to fill vacancies in this dential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest demanner prescribed by heard, and instant submission followed. own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity

of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognised. will of the majority shall govern—to the settle-ment of the question of domestic Slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither "to legis-States to Congress of certain specific powers; late Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to and the question, whether this grant should be exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate the domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery,

A difference of opinion has arisen, in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little pract cal importance. Besides, it is a judicial ques-tion, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, n common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure

Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject afford this protection to California and our Paonly to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty-a principle as ancient as free government itself - everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for djustment; because all agree that, under the nstitution, Slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists.

May we not, then, hope that the long agitation in the respective States themselves wherein it exists.

It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the on this subject is approaching its end, and that Constitution has expressly required Congress the geographical parties to which it has given to defend all the States, it should yet deny to Country, will speedily become extinct? Most ble means by which one of these States can happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to since its origin, has been in the constant pracothers of more pressing and practical impor-tance. Throughout the whole progress of this

It might also be wise to consider whather the agitation, which has scarcely known any interhas been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of no the prolific source of the prolific sou mittee of conference.

Mr. Pringle, of New York, submitted a report the whole country. It has alienated and States, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, can from the committee of conference on the disa-greeing votes of the two Houses on the defi-

the very existence of the Union. Nor has the canger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political sub-Agreed to—yeas 82, nays 68.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reported that the exasperated the public mind have passed away, ommittee of conference on the disagreeing and are now nearly forgotten. But this ques tion of domestic Slavery is of far graver impor anable to agree. He moved that the House ly endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however pro ductive of material benefits, can compensat for the loss of peace and domestic around the family altar. Let every Union lov-ing man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legiti

It is an evil omen of the times, that mer have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates Mr. Houston, of Alabama, then renewed the motion that the House recede from its disato different States and sections from its dissolution and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sec-tions. Even descending to this low and nar-row view of the mighty question, all such cal-Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the extra allowance granted to the employees of the House by the resolution passed during Monday's session; and it was read three times and passed.

The committee of conference on the disaon noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind

trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you lestroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not nore than to the South, to the East not more han to the West. These I shall not attempt o portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may renain for a season, the substance has departed

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives pirth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embar

Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase; of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well is to the defence of our extended seacoast. It is beyond all question the true principle, hat no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to lefray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. To each this point, it was necessary to resort to a odification of the tariff; and this has, I trust, een accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any iscrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations. individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks nto comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squander-ing of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for ac tual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest fellow-citizens were excited to the highest de-gree by questions of deep and vital importance; for our children and our children's children, as but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the dition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and Our | much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful, both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with

> liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my Adminstration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constitu tion. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the service to strain the language of the Constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths. I yet consider it clear that, under the war making ower, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war." "to raise the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a states shall protect each of them (the States) and support armies," "to provide and maintain cific possessions, except by means of a mili-tary road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval Power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast; them, by any fair construction, the only possi-

love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way, which now appear formida-ble, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been sat isfactorily ascertained. It may be proper that, on this occasion,

should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship, with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men,

together the North and the South, the East and with our own. Even our acquisitions from west, of our Confederacy. Annihilate this | Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, un-der the projection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, osperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared large-

ly in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath pre scribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, has arrived at New York, with the California mails of the 5th February. The subjoined intelligence is extracted from the journals of the latest date :

A measure has been introduced in the Senate. making provision for the legalization of the anconstitutionally-contracted debt by the people themselves. The bill is a good one, and will pass. Aside from this subject, the proceedings of our sitting Legislature have been confined to matters of local interest. The Legislature is now instituting inquiries into the conduct of the State Treasurer, who

has transferred \$124,000 from the the State reasury, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the July interest on our State bonds. The onl security he exhibits for the amount is a pena bond of the Pacific Express Company, in the sum of \$124,000, to be paid to the Treasurer in default of the payment of the July interest. The Mariposa Gazette gives the proceeding of a meeting held on the 17th instant, at Mari cosa, of the citizens of that place, in regard to the Fremont claim. The objects of the meet ing were declared to be, asserting of the settler's right, title, and interest, to the mining and other property now in their possession, situated on the land claimed by Col. Fremont, and also for the purpose of securing a concert of action among the miners and settlers residing and nolding property on said claim. The severe snow storms have retarded the

abors of the miners in the northern mines. In other portions of the State, the mines are vielding gloriously. The Eldorado Gulch, near Hornitas, vielded \$4,000 within the past fort night; one piece of quartz yielded \$1,200. The firm of Kalkman & Co., dry goods is porters in this city, have failed for upwards o

200 000 The Chinese population of this city con menced the celebration of their New Year on he 25th ultimo, and continued the festivities wo days. Tables laden with choice delicacies were prepared, and the time was passed feasting and visiting each other.

Oregon and Washington.

The dates from Portland are to the 24th, and from Crescent City to the 28th January. The news from the Dalles states that the stock is all dying. The Indians are suffering for provisions. An express from Wallawalla brings the intelligence that the officers and men a the military post are reduced to half rations At Simcse Valley, the forces are in the same 1. F. P. Blair, ir.t The dates from Puget Sound are to the 16th

nstant. No news of importance. The Washngton Legislature convened on the 5th. The Indians are still in a state of hostility. SEVERE STORM .- Philadelphia, March 2 .-

evening, and still continues. two to three inches deep, and badly drifted. THE STORM .- New York, March 2 .- A counts from the eastward and our experience here show the storm of yesterday, last night and to-day, to have been the heaviest of the

snow storm here. The ship Delaware, from Savannah, is ashore at Hull, and it is feared will go to pieces.

Boston, March 2 .- We have a tremendor

season.

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ADIES, please read the following offer. By actin

Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other national and reduced in the each one of your own sex, who is laboring to give to the million acceptance dinto every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one of your own sex, who is laboring to give to the million acceptance in the safely be introduced into every family. Will not one of your own sex, who is laboring to give to the million acceptance in the safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one of or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one of or more ladies, in every town in the United States, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one of the million acceptance in the

never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred, and independent people, to blend their destinies

effort.

It is nearly two years since we commenced the publication of the VISITOR, and the circulation has been constantly increasing. With a little effort on the part of its friends, it will soon reach one hundred thousand.

Ladies, shall it be done? Please try.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. AS FAR AS ELECTED. THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.

Term expires. A Democrat NEW HAMPSHIRI
John P. Hale
James Bell 1861 CALIFORNIA A Republican -DELAWARE. William H. Seward A Democrat -William Wright -David S. Reid GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs Alfred Ivers n INBIANA.
A Democrat A Democrat -Asa Biggs Benjamin F Wade
George E Pugh PENNSYLVANIA
A Democrat A Democrat William Bigler Stephen A. Dougia Lyman Trumbull A Republican Philip Allen A Ret Geo. W. Jones James Harlan Josiah J. Evans -Andrew P. Butler John B. Thompson
John J. Crittenden
Louisiana.
Judah P. Benjamin John Bell Thomas J Rusk John Slidell --MAINE. A Republican --William P. Fesseno Solomon Foot MASSACHUSKITS.
A Republican
Henry Wilson
Wilson
Anthony Kennedy
James A Pearce 1863 1859 1863 1861 A Repub MISSISSUPL. - 1863

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman) Opposition, (in Italics) Vacancies and doubtful Total members - -THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Two hundred and thirty-four members.

ARKANSAS.

1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren.

DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins. ILLINOIS. 1. E. B. Washburn. *+ 6. Thos. L. Harris.* 2. J. E. Farnsworth t 7. Jas. C. Allen. 3. Owen Lovejov.† 8. Robert Smith.

4. William Kellogg.† 9. S. S. Marshall. 5. Isaac N. Morris. INDIANA 1. James Lockhart. 7. John G. Davis. 2. Wm. H. English.* 8. James Wilson, 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 3. James Hughes. 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton. * † 5. David Kilgore, † 11. John U. Pettit.*† 6. James M. Grigg. 1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis. 1. John M. Wood.*† 4. 4. F. H. Morse, + . 2. Chas. J. Gitman. + 5. I. Washburn, jr. + f

3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster. MASSACHUSETTS. 1. Robert B. Hall.*† 2. Jas. Buffinton. *+ 8. C. L. Knapp.*+ 3. W. S. Damrell. * 7 9. Eli Thayer. † 4. L. B. Comins. *+ 10. C. C. Chaffee. *f 5. A. Burlingame. *† 11. Henry L. Dawes. f 6. Timothy Davis. *† 1. W. A. Howard.*† S. D. Walbridge.*† 2. Henry Waldron.* + 4. D. C. Leach. † MISSOURI

2. — Anderson. 1 6. John S. Phelps. 7. Sam. Caruthers * 4. - Craig.t NEW JERSEY. 1. I. D. Clawson, *+ 4. John Huyler. 2. G. R. Robbins.*† 5. J. R. Wortendyke. 3. G. B. Adrian

5, S. H. Woodson.

11. V. B. Eiorton, *f

14. G. A. Grow. * 1

A furious snow storm commenced here last 18, C. B. Cochrane George Taylor. 19. Oliver A. Morse. Han E Sickles 20. O. B. Matteson 4. John Kelly.* 21. H. Bennett.*† Wm. B. Maclay 22. H. C. Goodwin 4 6. John Cechrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard f 24. A. P. Granger.*1 7. Elijah Ward. 8. Horace F. Clark 25, Ed. B. Morgan, N 9. John B. Haskin. 26. E. B. Pottle †

10. A. L. Murray. *+ 27. J. M. Parker, *† 98. Wm. H. Kelsey.* 11. Wm. F. Russell. 12. John Thompson.† 29. S. G. Andrews. 13. Ab. B. Olin.+ W. Sherman. 14. Erastus Corning. 31. S. M. Burroughs. 15 Edward Dodd *+ 32. Israel T. Hatch. 16. Geo. W. Palmer ; 33. R. E. Fenton.; 17. F. E. Spinner. * † 1. G. H. Pendleton.

2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 13, John Sherman." 3. L. D. Campbell *+ 4. M. H. Nichols. #+ 14. Philemon Bliss.* 5. Richard Mott. *+ 16. O. B. Thompson. J. R. Cockerel. 17. Wm. Lawrence. 7. Aaron Harlan.*† 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*† 9. --- Hall. 20. J. R. Giddings. ** 10. Joseph Miller. 21. J. A. Bingham. * PENNSYLVANIA 1. T. B. Florence.*

2. Ed. J. Morris, t 15. Alison White. 3. James Landy. 16. John J. Abei. 4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly 5. Owen Jones. 18. John R Edie * 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode *i 7. Henry Chapman. 20. Wm. Montgomery 21. David Ritchie. * † 9. A. E. Roberts. *† 22. S. A. Purviance.* 23. Wm. Stewart. 10. J C Kunkel *+ 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24 J. L. Gillis. 12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick. *†

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. John McQueen,* 4. P. S. Brooks.* 2. Wm. P. Mille. 3. L. M. Keitt.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce.* VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce. 2. J. S. Morrill. * †

1. John F. Potter. † 3. C. Billinghurst. * f

2. C. C. Washburn, *+

* Members of the present Congress. Buchaneers - . . † Republicans - . I Know Nothings Total . . . BIBLE, TRACT, AND PAPER HOUSE.

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bers can yet be supplied, as some are still on hand, and a eprint of more has been ordered.

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